INTEREST OF THE BANKS. interest of the banks in the unfortunate

affair is primarily confined to keeping the market value of Diamond Match and New-York Biscuft stocks above the figure which represents the money loaned per share on the security of these stocks. In the case of Diamond Match the loans were on a basis of 120 to 130, and the opinion of the bankers is that the intrinsic worth of "Match" stock is above these figures. The Commercial Loan and Trust and the Illinois Trust and Savings banks are believed to be the largest holders of the two stocks as security for loans, but they are not alarmed at the outlook.

It is believed the Moore failure will aggregate

It is believed the Moore failure will aggregate between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. Such is the sum mentioned by a bank president who has been especially close to the speculators during their daring and dazzling reign.

According to this authority, James H. Moore and William H. Moore, his brother, owned, all told, \$5,500,000 worth of Diamond Match stock. A portion of this great amount was owned in fee before the speculative era in the stock began. Much, however, was bought at prices ranging between 150 and 240. The Moore holdings were a majority of the total stock jesued. It so happened, however, that the balance of the stock was held by a great many stockholders. Soon after the stock began its wonderful aerial flight these minority stockholders began unloading, and in each case the persons who bought this purchasable stock were James Moore and his brother.

brother.

Most of these purchases were not cash purchases, but on account, some of them running thirty, some sixty days. Margins of 5 per cent were given, and in this way at least \$2,000,000 worth of the stock was bought. Two banks in Connecticut—one in Bridgeport and the other in Hartford—were the holders of the stock as trus-Hartford—were the holders of the stock as trustees. As the stock fluctuated in value or the time limit for purchase account expired more margins had to be deposited. In this way not less than 60 per cent on a par value of the stock was paid. All this the Moores paid without flinching, but in the long run the stock became, notwithstanding its extraordinary intrinsic value, a frightfully heavy load to carry. At last the two brothers were substantially the only props to the big enterprise. The result was inevitable, and the crash followed.

SMALL STOCKHOLDERS BENEFITED.

And thus it happens that to-day, while the Moores, the financial brains of this colossal enterprise, are losers to the tune of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, the numerous minority stockholders are the winners. For they have been the bene-

are the winners. For they have been the beneficiaries of the margia paid and their stock is still theirs, although held in trust.

Members of the Chicago Stock Exchange advance the opinion that the shares of the Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit Company will not be materially affected by the failure of Moore Brothers, as both concerns are known to be in first-class condition. W. V. Baker, of A. O. Slaughter & Co., states that Diamond Match is earning between 18 and 20 per cent and paying 10, while New-York Biscuit pays 6 per cent and earns considerably more. and earns considerably more.

J. J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, says that there is little doubt that a pool will be formed to take care of the Diamond Match stock. Mr. Mitchell said this

THE CRASH ANTICIPATED.

"There is no inclination on the part of bankers here to press matters, as the stocks are good holdings in themselves. The committee, appointed by the Governing Committee of the pointed by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, will undoubtedly be able to make terms, but until everything is arranged the Stock Exchange will not be opened. I do not consider the failure (if you so call it) of any-great importance as affecting values. It is simply a case of inability on the part of the Moore brothers to put up any further margins, and that is all there is to it. The Chicago Stock Exchange in itself amounts to very little outside of a local speculative value. Its influence is slight. The banks will not lose, for they had artici-

"The banks will not lose, for they had anticipated just such a crash as happened yesterday. That the speculation in the stock could not lest, everybody knew. A panic in the stock was bound to result. For some time Chicago banks decided not to loan any more money on Diamond Match stock than they already had loaned—160 per cent. This collapse will clear the atmosphere, and I do not anticipate any serious results outside the parties directly concerned." sults outside the parties directly concerned."

It is believed that an effort will be made to syndicate the Diamond Match stock now out at

syndicate the Diamond Match stock now out at 170. If such action is taken, the danger of possible failures resulting from the collapse of the Moores will be much lessened. Chicago banks and bankers, who hold approximately \$4,000,000 worth of Diamond Match stock as collateral for money loaned, will not press the borrowers for a settlement. To do so might precipitate a panic. This the banks are bound to avert at all hazards, just now. It is said the banks have decided to accept the stock of Diamond Match owned by Moore Brothers at a cash value of 170. Such was the basis of settlement agreed upon at the meeting of bankers held last evenon at the meeting of bankers held

Probably the heaviest losers in the collapse next to Moore Brothers themselves, are the brokers who had been doing business for them on the Exchange. Very few, indeed, are the brokers who did not do business in that line. The Moores unquestionably purchased an enormous line of both New-York Biscuit and Diamond Match stock. The high price at which Diamond Match was selling makes the sum involved in handling it extremely large. The

mend Match stock. The high price at which Diamend Match was selling makes the sum involved in handling it extremely large. The capital stock of the Diamend Match Company is \$11,000,000, and of the New-York Biscuit Company \$9,000,000, and it is estimated that the Moores have purchased half the stock of the Diamend Match Company, and their purchases of New-York Biscuit stock perhaps bears as large a proportion to the total.

William H. Moore, the senior member of the firm, is at present in the East.

"Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit are still good properties," said J. H. Moore at noon to-day to a reporter, just after a sub-committee of the Stock Exchange had called on him. "I am not prepared to make a statement, either of liabilities or assets, because I den't know what they are myself. I will say this Moore Brothers are not broke; they are simply temporarily embarrassed, and will pull through all right. The bankers and the Stock Exchange will protect us and will come out all right. "Diamond Match is good property and worth more than we claim for it. Its earning capacity has not nearly been reached. We shall make a statement just as soon as it can be prepared."

WORK OF TWO PROMOTERS.

William H. Moore is the first vice-president of the Diamond Match Company and the president of the New-York Biscuit Company. James H. Moore is second vice-president of both companies. The Moore brothers are of middle age and lawyers by profession. Their business life has been passed in Chicago. Their first important venture in the corporation field was the organization of the Frazer Axle Grease Company, which was a great success and which gave them a strong backing of rich men. Then they organized the great Diamond Match Company, which has also been remarkably successful. The New-York Biscuit Company and the American Strawboard Company were organized by them also, but these have not proved profitable to the stockholders as yet. The Moores lost their hold on the last-named company two years ago, when the stockholders revolted against their management. The Moores were believed to be very rich up to the time of their failure. panies. The Moore brothers are of middle age

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE IN LONDON. London, Aug. 4.-Upon the failure of Moore Brothers, of Chicago, becoming known here there was a general break in the prices of American railroad securities. On the Street they closed at a decline of % to 2% on the day.

WILL NOT AFFECT THE BUSINESS.

Boston, Aug. 4.-Manager Edwards, of the Boston branch of the Diamond Match Company, said to-day: "The failure of Moore Brothers was a surprise to us. We knew nothing of it until we read the news in the paper this morning. It will not

Rest

lieve that tired feeling unless the blood is rich

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Colgate & Co's

VIOLET WATER THE DIAMOND COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

our company. The stock has moved steadily up from 116 to beyond its present figure on account of the outlook abroad. A great deal of the stock is held by weslthy Western capitalists, and they will hang on to what they have. The investment is and will continue to be a good one."

At the Boston office of the New-York Eiscuit Company no fear is felt, and business will not be interrupted.

COMMENT ON THE FAILURE.

LITTLE EFFECT OF THE TROUBLE ON NEW-YORK INTERESTS.

THE BUSINESS OF THE DIAMOND MATCH AND

The effect in this city of the failure of the Moore cago Stock Exchange, was not great, and furthermore was only temporary. There was a simp in prices on the opening of the New-York Stock Ex-change, The declines for the stocks on the active list ranged from 1 to 314 per cent. The stock that suffered most was Burlington and Quincy. The others that were most conspicuous for their weak-ness were the so-called Granger and Southwestern railroad stocks and the industrial shares.

As soon as it became known that New-York financial interests were not concerned in the Moore Brothers' affairs there was a general improvement in prices. The stocks of the Diamond Match Com-pany and the New-York Biscuit Company are not

dealt in on the New-York Exchange.

The Moore Brothers had sought no accommodation in the way of loans from the banks or other lenders of money in New-York. Furthermore, practically no paper of the Diamond Match Company and York Biscuit Company is held here. paper of the Moore Brothers and the two corporations is reported to be held principally in Providence, Boston and other New-England cities. James A. Benedict, note broker at No. 56 Wall-st., used to sell the paper of both companies, but he has not done so for a long time.

Judge W. H. Moore was in New-York on Monday, at the office of H. L. Horton & Co., stockbrokers, No. 66 Broadway. A representative of that firm said that Judge Moore was perfectly calm and gave no sign of the impending failure. The speaker did not know of the failure until his arrival at his office yesterday morning. He said there was no truth in the report that Horton & Co, had organized a pool in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit Company stocks. Both companies, he declared, were doing a profitable business. It was absurd to say, he added, that the Diamond Match Company had been hurt by the competition of the Continental Match Company. The embarrassment of the Moores, it was thought, would prove only temporary.

THE MATCH COMPANIES RIVALRY.

The fight which the Continental Match Company has been carrying on against the Diamond Match Company is reported to have interfered a good deal with the plans of the Moores. Edwin Gould, a son of the late Jay Gould, is the president and financial backer, as is generally known, of the Continental Company, and he has fought the Moores, who or ganized and directed the affairs of the Diamond Company. The Moores relied on the sale of their patented match-making machinery in European patented match-making machinery in European countries, where the match industry is carried on by the Governments to advance and make a market for Diamond Match stock. As the creators and largest holders of the stock, they wanted to make sales of it. Edwin Gould appeared as a competitor for the European contracts and, apparently, completely upset their calculations in that direction. The Continental Company has a match-making machine which Mr. Gould asserts is every bit as good as the Diamond machine. In placing machines in Europe the profit would not be on the machines themselves, but in the royalty collected on them. Mr. Gould has the money to conduct the fight in-definitely, and it is believed that sooner or later there will be a consolidation of the Diamond and Continental companies, which, pecuniarily, would doubtless be an advantageous thing for both. It would create an almost complete monopoly in the

Edwin Gould said yesterday: "In my opinion the this city to-day, and the funeral will be held at his Match Company, as Judge Moore was the principal backer of the stock on the Chicago market, and although stock prices do not always reflect condi-tions, yet the very high price at which he kept his Diamond Match stock undoubtedly gave great pres-Diamond Match stock undoubtedly gave kreat pres-tige to the company in a business way. It is only another case of where the public has been misled in the value of a stock on account of the high point to which speculation has carried it. I sympathize with Judge Moore in his misfortune, and also with the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company."

A business associate of Edwin Gould said: "When oung Gould started in the match business the Diamond Match Company made fun of nim and resorted to every conceivable method to annoy and harass him and make his attempt at manufacturing matches a failure. This aroused his fighting abili-ties. He remarked to me 'that he did not propose to be run out of business, and would fight to the last ditch. He therefore buckled down to work and mastered all the details of the business. He has taken from the Diamond Match Company many of its best customers and he has prevented it from obtaining the much coveted French contract. He left no stone unturned to make the Continental Match Company a success. While it is true that he has the power of the Gould name and influence back of him, his success in this transaction marka him as a man of unusual ability."

AFFAIRS OF THE BISCUIT COMPANY. The following statement was made by an officer

of the New-York Biscult Company:

The failure of Moore Bros. in Chicago will in no way affect the business of the company. Our concern is just as sound now as ever. It is evident that W. H. Moore carried more stocks than he was able to handle, and the crash came. We had no knowledge of the firm's condition. In fact, it is none of our affair at all. The failure of the Chicago concern has nothing more to do with our business than the failure of any other concern that might be named the world over. Since this company has been organized it has always earned from \$ 10 lo per cent annually on the capital invested. The failure to declare dividends in the last five quarters to July 1 was because the money was used in the construction of two new buildings, which represent to-day between \$3,000,000, and \$4,000,000. We declared a dividend for the last quarter at the rate of 6 per cent, and we do not expect to pass another dividend unless to buy assets. of the New-York Biscuit Company:

William H. Moore was in the city when the failure of the firm was announced yesterday morning, but he started for Chicago early in the forencon. He is known to many New-York husiness men as Judge Moore, and is counted among the shrewdest of operators in the stock market. He has been president of the New-York Biscuit Company for six years, and he was at the office of the company, in the large building at Tenth-ave, and Fifteenth-st., shortly before he started to return to Chicago. When he is in this city he usually stays at the Holland House.

Thomas S. Ollive is the New-York manager of the New-York Biscuit Company, and divides his time between the offices at No. 32 Elizabeth-st, and the offices at Tenth-ave, and Fifteenth-st. When he was seen yesterday afternoon at the latter offices by a Tribune reporter he said:

The failure of Mooore Bros. will not affect this

seen yesterday aftermoon at the latter offices by a Trihune reporter he said:

The failure of Meoore Bros, will not affect this company, although Judge Moore has been the president of the company for several years and the Moores owned large blocks of the company's stock. There are several hundred stockholders, and the stock is distributed widely. The failure is the individual failure of Moore Bros, and is in no way a failure of the company. The affairs of the company are prosperous, and should continue to remain prosperous. There is no reason why the failure of Moore Bros, should cause any of the stockholders in the company to wish to part with their stock, although the failure of the Chicago firm will have the effect to lower the price of the stock for a time. As the stock will pay large dividends and the company will go on transacting business just as if there had been no failure by the men who organized it, the decline in the price of the stock should not be for long. The business of the company is enormous. This branch alone has sales amounting to about \$2,00,000 a year.

Mr. Office gave the following financial statement Mr. Offive gave the following financial statement

A Company of the Comp				
		ASSETS.		
al estate.	buildings,	patents.	machinery.	
tc		*********	**********	\$9,987,829 00
rehandise		********	**********	2540,242 (2
rses, Wile	ons, etc			127,706 19
w materio	is. etc	*******		500,697 46
le receival	ble		*********	30,388.85
counts rec	etvabie	********	**********	601,473 48
sh				77,274 40
Count name				\$11,704,502 62
	1.1	ARILITIE	28.	
dtal stock				\$9,000,000.00
nds custate	nding			. 1,279,000 00

.....\$11,704,502 62 The company has earned from 6 to 10 per cent annually on the amount of capital invested, but for more than a year before the last quarter the company passed its dividends in order to ercet two carge buildings, one at No. 58 Tenth-aye, in this city, and another in Chicago. At the last quarter the stockholders received a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent.

George P. Johnson, who is the manager of the New-York branch of the Diamond Match Company, at No. 88 Hudson-st., was out of the city yesterday, but one of his assistants in the office said; "The failure of the Moores will not affect the business of the company in any manner whatever. Judge Moore is a director in the company, but I do not think he owned or controlled a majority of the company's stock.

A financial statement of the Diamond Match Company, issued on December 31 is as follows:

ASSETS.
Real estate, factories, machinery, tools, teams, furniture, fixtures, etc., 4 584,533
Cash
Total \$12,462,958 LIABILITIES \$11,000,000 Capital stock, \$160 shares \$11,000,000 Accounts payable \$25,948 Surplus \$907,040
Total The directors elected on February 5, 1388, were C. Earber, William H. Moore, J. K. Robinson, Jam Hopkins and George T. Smith. The officers ar O. C. Barber, president; William H. Moore, vic president; J. H. Moore, second vice-president; J. I. Robinson, treasurer; H. C. Cranz, secretary, T. main office is at No. 53 Pullman Building, Chicag
THE THE PARTY OF T

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE IN BALTIMORE. Baltimore, Aug. 4.-The great Chicago failure was the chief topic of discussion in financial and business circles here to-day. While the misfortune to Moore Brothers does not necessarily weaken the position of the New-York Biscuit Company, or the Diamond Match Company, there was more or less anxiety felt for these corporations, owing to the close connection of Moore Brothers with them. The close connection of Moore Brothers with them. The securities of both companies are largely held in this city. The New-York Biscuit Company gwns the plants of Mason Brothers, Tyler Brothers and Skillman's Universal Bakery of Baltimore. These properties are estimated to be worth over \$1.00,000, and are all in a flourishing condition. They were absorbed within the last year. The Diamond Match Company has no plant in Baltimore.

OBITUARY.

DE WITT CLINTON WEEKS.

De Witt Clinton Weeks, a well-known builder of this city, died at his home, Mott-ave, and One-hundred-and-sixty-third-st., on Monday evening. started with his wife last winter on a trip to California, where two of his children live, going by way of Florida to visit a daughter there. While at her home in Dayton, Fla., in December, he was seized with a strake of apoplexy and returned to New-York, where he remained till his death.

Mr. Weeks was born in Copake, N. Y., on May II, 1820. He removed to Hartwick, in Otsego County, where he spent his boyhood and received his early education. In 1840 he married Miss Elizabeth Winslow, of Hudson. Shortif after he came to New-York and took up the business of building. He continued in this line of work for the rest of his life and won a noteworthy place among the builders of this city. His son, Francis M. Weeks, was taken into partnership with him, and the firm has transacted ouslness for a number of years at No. 289 Fourthave. Among the buildings which bear witness to Mr. Weeks's ability are: The Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island; the Inebriate Asylum, Ward's Island; the Children's Hospital, Randall's Island; St. Thom-as's Church, Fifty-third-st, and Fifth-ave.; the high-service tower at Ninety-third-st, and Columbus-ave., and the Columbia University Library Building. About a year ago the firm finished George W. Vanderbilt's house at Biltmore, N. C. This work had practically been in progress for five years and Mr. Weeks thought it a fitting close for his work. He accordingly refired from business and spent the greater part of his time afterward at his home in Mott-ave., until he went to Florida.

Mr. Weeks was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church for a long while, first in Seventeenthst, and later with St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly twenty years. For the last two years he had been an attendamt at the Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. a year ago the firm finished George W. Vanderbilt's

years he had been an attendant at the Merkodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Weeks leaves a widow and five children, two sons. Francis M. Weeks, of this city, and A. C. Weeks, of California, and three daughters, Mrs. John Ball, of Florida: Mrs. J. O. Ball, of this city, and Mrs. G. S. Keys, of California. F. M. Weeks, Mrs. John Bail and Mrs. J. O. Ball were with him at his death. The time of the funeral has not been determined.

JOSEPH OGDEN.

Joseph Ogden, of No. 31 West Twentleth-st., died suddenly at Swampscot, Mass., yesterday, after a short illness. The body is expected to arrive in ably be conducted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, who is expected to come to this city for the purpose from Mount Desert, where he has been spending the

Mr. Ogden was eighty-nine years old. He was a lawyer, having his offices at Nô. 44 Pine-st. Up to the time of his leaving the city for the summer at Swampscot, he went to his office daily.

Mr. Ogden suffered a severe bereavement last year, when, on June II, his son, Charles W. Ogden, committed suicide in Central Park Mr. Ogden was one of the oldest members of Grace Church, and was held in high esteern by his rector and fellow-members.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

William Douglas died on Monday at No. 133 West Forty-fifth-st. from typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks. The funeral services will be held at the Transfiguration Chapel, West Sixty-ninth-st. to-day at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Douglas was born in England thirty-eight years ago, and came to this country when he was twenty years old. He lived until 1894 in Buffalo, where he was a buyer for a wholesale linen firm where he was a buyer for a wholesale ment among the first the interests of his firm, and he had since lived at the bouse where he died. He was taken ill shortly after his return from a two weeks vacation on Long Island. His only living relative in this country is an uncle. William Douglas, living at No. 264 West Seventy-seventh-st.

GEORGE BELL.

George Bell, for eight years the manager of the Laffan Bureau in "The Sun" Building, died from congestion of the lungs yesterday morning in Stamford. Conn., after an illness of nearly four weeks. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, forty-two years ago and was educated for a business career, but he came to this country in 1883 and went to Chicago, where he began newspaper work. He was a reporter on "The Chicago Tribune" until 1888, when he came to this city to take charge of the Laffan Bureau. He had a fainting fit in his office, on the evening of the last day of the Chicago Convention, and, although he seemed to recover partially his health for a few days, he was not able to resume work. He was seriously ill when he was taken to Stamford last week. He leaves a widow.

BOUND FOR EUROPE.

THREE STEAMSHIPS SAIL, TO-DAY WITH FULL COMPLEMENTS OF PASSENGERS. Among the passengers who will sail on board

he American Line steamship Paris for Southampton at 10 a. m. to-day are the following:

ton at 10 a. m. to-day are the following;
Dr. and Mrs. D. P. Allen,
Mrs. Benjamin Brewster,
Miss Brewster,
Robert S. Brewster,
Robert S. Brewster,
Rr. and Mrs. Alanean Bigelow,
Dr. Edward N. Brush,
Mrs. M. L. Brewster,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bayley,
Lieutenants A. G. Bantikoff and S. Talaef, of the Dr. and Mrs. William Melustan Navy,
R. P. William A. and J. J.
Dunn,
Mr. and Mrs. Loman A. Ely,
The Rev. J. J. Farrell,
James R. Garffed,
Alnong those who will sail for Liverpool on board

ong those who will sail for Liverpool on board

Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Creighton.
C. H. K. Curtis.
The Rev. J. H. Dennis,
Miss Jennie Dennis,
Mr. and Mrs. John Pord,
Dr. L. Webster Fox,
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Oswald,
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Nichols,
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Oswald,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth
Hitchie,
H. V. Bothschild, ley, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Jack-Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Wood.

non,
The passenger list of the Red Star steamship Friesland, which will sail at noon to-day for Ant-Friesland, which will sail at noon to-day for Antwerp, includes the following names:
Dr. and Mrs. Buder.
Dr. H. T. Byford.
Herbert B. Cushing,
Miss Constance J. Cushing,
The Misses Pepelia and Anta and Mrs. Howard Douglass.
Dr. and Mrs. Howard Douglass.
Dr. and Mrs. Otto Landman,
The Rev. and Mrs. Jules Hauris,
Mr. and Mrs. Jules Hauris,
Mr. and Mrs. Jules Hauris,
The Rev. and Mrs. H. Noss.
C. L. Lord.

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.

For exhaustion in hot weather, excessive thirst, or great prostration,

VIN MARIANI

with soda water or cracked ice. Note:- For the convenience of the public, a Trial Size Bottle has been placed on sale.

PRICE, 35c.

LECTURES AT NORTHFIELD.

YESTERDAY'S PROGRAMME FOR MR. MOODY'S CONFERENCE.

MRS. LOUISE S. HOUGHTON DRAWS LESSONS

Northfield, Mass., Aug. 4.-Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton delivered a lecture on "The Literary Study of the Bible" at the early morning service here to-day. Mr. Moody offered a prayer of thanksgiving for the blessings received yesterday, and then asked the Lord for a teachable spirit for the lessons that were to be taught to-day. Houghton has a new message for Northfield audiences this year, but it is one that has been received with great acceptance in New-York, Brooklyn and Morristown, and many instances of spiritual faith restored, as well as conversious experienced, are known to have accompanied the giving of these lectures. Clothed in beautiful diction, believed implicitly by the speaker and delivered with grace and dignity, the message, though new, is not difficult to receive. Beginning with the statement that a careful study of the Bible convinces one of its inspiration, and that a comparative study of many books only adds force to that conviction, the speaker announced her theme as "The Folklore of the Old Testament."

Mrs. Houghton believes that many passages of the Old Testament are writen in the bailad style. A recognition of this fact removes many of the ulties which are found by nearly all Bible students in the Old Testament. In litustrating the character of all the writings of certain parts of the Bible, the speaker said that a knowledge of the "Arabian Nights" would aid in understanding them, as this book offered one of the best explana-tions of the external features of the Bible. Attention was next directed to the fables, riddles, proverbs, sarcasm, humor and myths which are found in some of the earlier books of the Bible. The address closed with this tribute to the Bible, growing out of a reverent study of it in the manner

outlined:

This is the witness to the divine character of the Old Testament—not that it parts company with aditional which the best human intellects had been able to work out, but that it takes these ideas, the common property of all men, and pours them full of religious truth. The more familiar we are with the folkiore of all nations, the more competent to detect the folkior which is in the Bible, the deeper and more impressive must become our apprehension of the divine element in this wonderful book. A SPEAKER FROM ENGLAND.

A new speaker came on the platform to-day, the

Rev. Sidney A. Selwyn, from Bournemouth, England. Mr. Selwyn is a tall man with smooth face land. Mr. Selwyn is a tall man with smooth face and pleasing manner. He is a Cambridge graduath and a Church of England clergyman. Mr. Moody introduced him to the audience as "the Rev. Mr. Selwyn from England," but in his prayer he referred to him in terms of brotherly affection as he commended him and his message to the people gathered here to the loving Father. Mr. Selwyn has just come from a similar conference in Keswick, England. He is to deliver a series of ad-dresses here on "The Work of the Holy Spirit."

His sermon to-day was based upon Matthew avit, 19, "Then came the disciples to Jesus apart and said, Why could not we cast him out?" speaker said that this was a question often put since, Why is the Church so powerless? When the agencies are so many, why are the results so small? Why is the Church so often taunted with the que nuggest that there is something wrong somewhere. The need of the hour is that Christians should yield themselves implicitly to God, claim His promses for thmselves and obey every known duty.

THE EVENING SERMON. The address this evening, given by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Gray, of Boston, was "The History of the Holy." The speaker said:

The subject to which your attention is asked I have denominated "The History of the Holy Dead."
By the "holy" dead is meant, of course, those who die in the faith of the Bible; those who fail asleep



THE REV. DR. JAMES M. GRAY.

THE REV. DR. JAMES M. GRAY.

In Jesus. They have a history after they pass from the present scenes just as they had while upon this earth. The history of the people of God on this earth has been dispensational. It has been divided into a series of epochs. There was the antediluvian age, the patriarchal, the Mosaic, the Christian. In each of these ages God deaft with his faithful ones in a way peculiar to that age. The manner in which he revealed Himself to them, the manner of access to His presence, the outward characteristics of their spiritual life—all these things were somewhat different in one age from what they were in another. And not only were they different, but in a sense progressive and evolutionary.

Analogy would lead us to expect a corresponding evolution or development in the life that follows this, an expectation which a careful comparison of the New Testament fully justifies. For example, there is the epoch of the righteous dead between the death of Abel and the death of Christ; secondly, between the resurrection of Christ and His second coming to this earth, i. e., the present epoch; third-by, between His second coming to this earth and the close of the millennium, and finally from the end of the millennium throughout eternity. Reason suggests distinctions in the state of the holy dead under varying circumstances such as these, and reason is amply borne out by revelation.

In the first place, take the words of Jesus to the malefactor on the cross: "To-day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise." Paradise is a Greek word of Persian origin, meaning a park or garden, and the Jesus employed it to denote that particular locality of sheel or hades, which was the abode of the righteous dead, in contradiction to that other part or locality of the same place which was the abode of the righteous dead, in contradiction to that other part or locality of the same place which was the abode of the wicked dead. Thither Jesus departed on the day of His cruclixion, accompanied by the thief whom His own blood had rede

PARADISE NOT HEAVEN.

But Paradise was not heaven. However, the word came to be so identified later on-L e., after not so intended by Jesus in His promise to the thief. Heaven is associated in our minds and on Scriptural ground with the dwelling-place of God—the particular locality where His essential glory is exhibited. The word itself is used in three senses in the Bible. Sometimes it means the alry space next to the surface of the earth, in which the birds fly and where the clouds move. Sometimes it means the firmament or expanse beyond the atmosphere in which are set the sun and moon and stars. And sometimes it means God's dwelling-place, the heaven of heavens, as it is called, where His throne is. That Jesus and the penicent thief did not go to Heaven in this latter sense is evident from the words of Jesus to Mary Magdalen on the morning of the Resurrection: "Touch me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father." He had entered Paradise, but it was not Heaven. Nor did He ascend to not so intended by Jesus in His promise to the

Heaven until the forty days were elapsed after His resurrection, when, leading His disciples out as far as Bethany one day, as He blessed them, He was parted from them and a cloud received Him out of their sight. We are assured that He went to Heaven then, on the testimony of two angels. Indeed, we have even later testimony than this of Jesus's entrance into Heaven on that occasion. The martyr Stephen, as you know, being full of the Holy Ghost, saw the Heavens open and beheld the glory of God and Jesus standing at the right hand of God.

The martyr Stephen, as you know, being full of the Holy Ghost, saw the Heavens open and beheld the glory of God and Jesus standing at the right hand of God.

But in Jesus's ascension into Heaven we are not to suppose that sie went alone. Paul in his letter to the Ephesians, quoting the lavilith psalm, says: "When He ascended on high He led captivity captive," or, as the margin reads, "He led a mulittude of captives captive." Who were these captives who accompanied Him to Heaven? Who, indeed, but those whom He had redeemed out of every nation and age from the death of the righteous Abel, and who were thus awailing this great event in their place of happiness in Paradise. They were captives, indeed, but glad and willing captives. Jesus is now the conquerer returning to His home. Jesus is now the conquerer returning to His home. Jesus is now the conquerer returning to His home. Jesus is now the conquerer returning to His home. This who had a secondary Him, following in His train, are the trophies of His victory over sin and Satan and death. They swell the grand hosannas, they join antiphonally from without and angelic choirs from within, as they chant in solema but joyous measure the triumphal paean: "Lift up your heads, ye gates, and be ye lift up ye everlasting doors, that the King of Glory may come in."

This view of the ascension of Christ and the translations of the righteous dead from Paradise to Heaven, or synchronizing with it, may be new to some, and requires to be bolstered or defended by other allusions in the Word of God. (The references quoted and commented upon were these: John xiv. 2: Hebrews xi. 39, 40; Hebrews Xi. 32, 24; Indeed, or defined, two epochs of the righteous dead—the first prior to the death of Christ, when all the faithful from the time of Abel until that time were in sheel, or hades, or paradise (for the words seem to be identical in meaning to a certain extent), and the second after the death of Christ (including His resurrection and ascension), when they entered with Him into Heaven

EVOLUTION AFTER DEATH.

But the question now arises as to whether the holy dead are yet perfect? It is not a question as to whether they are with Christ or whether they are happy, or whether they have entered upon a period of reward. All this is assumed as proven in what has already been said. But the question now as to whether they have yet received all that God has promised them. Is there nothing more to be expected in the progress, or development, or evolution of the righteous dead? We think there

First, because they are now only in a state of

is for three reazons:

Pirst, because they are now only in a state of rest—not unconsciousness, please bear in mind, but rest. Their happiness, unalloyed, indeed, is yet passive rather than active. But man, created in the image of God, was meant to be active. He was not meant to sleep, but to serve. When we he down at night we appreciate the rest and thank God for it. But if the night be long, the rest itself is wearisome, and we pray for the morning that we may go forth to labor. It is not unscriptural, and there are Scriptural intimations to suggest it, that the holy dead are looking with anticipative joy for the morning of the resurrection, when they shall have renewed their strength and be able to mount up with wings like earlies, when they may run and not be weary, and when they may walk and not faint.

But again, the righteous dead are not only resting, and in that sense as yet imperfect, but they are also disembodied, which emphasizes that fact still more. Man cannot be perfectly complete in happiness until he is perfectly complete in happiness until he is perfectly complete in happiness until he is perfectly complete in himself, and furthermore, not only are the righteous dead thus individually incomplete, but collectively as well. The company of the redeemed from this earh the Bride of Christ, but Body of Christ, and all of them members of that body in particular. But the Bride of Christ, but Body of Christ, and all of them members of that body in particular. But the Bride will not be fully grown and made ready for her husband, the Body of Christ, in other words, will not be complete until every elect member that belongs to it of every tribe and nation, of every age and tongue, shall have been added to it through exercise of a living faith in the Eternal Head. But when this is done, when the Bride has been made ready for the bridegroom, then will the come to claim His own: then will the saints regain their bodies giornied like unto His own glorious body; then will they enter upon their life of activity

AFTER THE MILLENNIUM.

But is this all? Have we reached the end of th history of the holy dead? Is the epoch of the miling beyond the thousand years? What saith the Scripture? The millennial age, so far as this earth is concerned, will conclude, as all its predecessors will have concluded, in a crisis of judgment. Indeed as another very pointedly remarks, the miliennia age will show more than any other age the hopeless ness of evil in the heart of man. The earth will ther be peopled from pole to pole; its inhabitants will have before them the visible glory of the Heavenly City, with its redeemed company above Mount Zion. all the experiences of the past ages, all the excel-lency of God's power and goodness in the millen lency of Ged's power and goodness in the millennium itself will have been opened to their view, birt
with what result? When Satan is loosed again for
a season at the close of the millennium, they will
so far yield to his seductions as to dare to compass
the beloved city, the citadel of the saints. It will be
the tower of Babel over again and magnified a
hundredfold. It is then that fire comes down from
God out of Heaven, and devours them. It is then
that the history of fallen though millennial earth
ends. Flesh will again have corrupted its way,
until at length God will case to deal with it any
longer, and all things will be made new.

The millennium, in other words, is not the final

until at length God will cease to deal with it any longer, and all things will be made new.

The millennium, in other words, is not the final state for those who will then, in the fiesh, be dwelling upon the earth; neither is the final state for those who in their glorified bodies will be reigning with Christ above the earth. The millennium is only a step onward toward that still more blessed perfod when sin and the fiesh and death shall be at last abolished, and the heavenly city no longer dwelling above the earth, shall as the Lamb's life descend upon it, and there shall be "no more sea."

Is not Faul alluding to this ultimate state of the redeemed when, in the xvth chapter of I Corinthians, he treats of the order of theresurrection? The order will be in these divisions: Christ, the first fruits, afterward they that are Christ's at His coming, then cometh the end d. e., the end of the millennial age and the end of the world as we now know it; when He (Christ) shall have delivered up the kingdom to God even the Father; when He shall have put down all rule and all authority and power. For He (Christ) must reign (as mediatorial God-man He must reign) until He hath put all enemies under His feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death. And when all things under Him that God may be all in all."

THE NEVER-ENDING KINGDOM.

The mediatorial kingdom of Christ shall end, but the kingdom of God shall never end. The mediakingdoms of this world shall have become the never be until after the final crisis at the close of the millennium. It is then that the wicked one himself is east into the lake of fire. The great white throne is set. The general judgment of all ing the others who did not rise at the second coming of Christ, and were not associated in His millennial reign. Death and hades are cast into

ing the others who did not rise at the second coming of Christ, and were not associated in His millennial reign. Death and hades are cast into the lake of fire. The heavens and the earth flee away, and the new heavens and the new earth take their place. The holy city, the New Jerusalem, comes down upon the earth, no longer resting over it. The tabernacle of God is with men. He dwells with them. They are His people, and He is their God.

While the Scripture is very silent concerning this latter and final period of history of the holy dead, we may nevertheless conjecture that the regenerated earth, freed forever from the curse, will at length become "the centre of eccnemy and order of creation"; that it will be made meet for the display of the glorffied humanity of His bride, and while she will not be denied the fellowship of Heaven as He is not denied it, who is her head, yet earth itself will then, in part, be heaven, as heaven will then, in part, be on the earth. There are three thoughts that fasten themselves upon my mind as I draw these considerations to a close. The first is associated with the awful fact of sin. It is ever the same, whether the age be antedliuvian, patriarchal, Mossic, Christian or millennial. It is that thing in the human heart which, dormant or active, is still opposed to God. Eternal conditions do not affect it. Light in itself cannot remove it. To enter the kingdom of heaven the man in whom it dwalls (and in whom by nature does it not dwell?) must be born again.

The second thought associates itself with the hope of glory. No wonder that he says the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with it. The invading Caesar, as he gazed upon the magnificence of Rome, exclaimed: "Who would not light for such a city?" But what was Rome at her supremest in comparison with the glories of the New Jerusalem? Who would not fight for such a city?" But what was Rome at her supremest in comparison with the glories of the half-heavel of the linear lose his life in the present time

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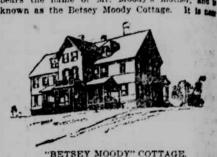
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the Auditorium and overlooks the entire Sember

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A QUIET DAY IN THE STRIKE.

THE POLICE PREPARED FOR OUTBREAKS

Vesterday passed with no outbreaks on the part of the striking tailors on the East Side. The po-lice, however, were on the alert and prepared to quell any trouble that might arise. The leaders anors signing the agreement was large. This report reached the ears of Simon Davis, treasurer of the reached the ears of Simon Davis, treasurer of the Contractors' Association. He offered to give \$100 to the treasurer of the strike if he could show that twenty contractors of three years' standing had signed such an agreement. The offer was accepted by a representative of the strikers, and it was agreed that Davis should have the property of the strikers. that Davis should meet Meyer Schoenfeld, the tallors leader, in front of the Eldridge-st. police station st 2 p. m. to settle the question. When 2 p. m. came Davis was on the spot, but "crawled" on seeing that he was going to lose. It seems that he had made a

written offer, signed in the present of witnesses, but he even went back on this, it is said. The police of the Eldridge, Delancer and Madison to carry their night sticks while doing their day tours until further orders. This step was taken a a precaution against any rioring that might break

out.

It is expected that the State Board of Arbitration will begin its investigation of the strike to-day.

The leaders gave it out yesterday that a prominent manufacturer, who did not care to have his name mentioned, had signified his willingness to put his goods directly in the hands of the tailors instead of the strikes. mentioned, had signified his willingness to put his goods directly in the hands of the tailors instead of through the contractors. This was the first hint of assistance ther had come from the manufacturers, and it was halled with delight by the strikers.

President Rossevelt yeaterday afternoon made a tour of the police stations in the strike district, and cautioned the captains to avoid violence in making errests a more the strikers. Mr Rossevelt also visited the headquarters of the strike. Forty policemen from the City Hall station were sent out in watch the shops where non-union men were at work. Reserves are kept in constant attendance at the various police stations.

At the headquarters of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union it was learned vesterday that over two-thirds of the contractors in that trade had signed the agreement, and that the strike would, in all probability, he declared off by Saturday.

HEAT AND HUMIDITY UNTEMPERED.

A MODERATE BREEZE, WHICH PAILED TO REACH

Severe heat and excessive humidity again valled yesterday. A moderate southwest wind was refreshing to those who were accessible to it, but to the pedestrians who sweltered in the hot streets. where tall buildings shut out the breeze, no relief

Perry's thermometer, in Park Row, was 74 degree at 6 a. m.; 83 at 9 a. m., 88 at 12 m. and 20 at 12 p. m., when the highest temperature was attained. At 6 p. m. the mercury had fallen only one degree but after sundown there was a slow but steed? decline. The official record of the Weather Bures being taken far above the street level, was from four to five degrees lower. The humidity, which was 90 per cent at 8 a. m., had fallen to 70 per cent at 4 p. m., after which it continued to fall of such at 4 p. m., after which it continued to fall of such at 4 p. m. after which it continued to fall of such at 4 p. m., after which it continued to fall of such at 4 p. m. after which it continued to fall of such at 4 p. m., after which it continued to fa

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

The following cases of prostration by the bott were reported yesterday by the police: At 130 o'clock, Michael Rolls, twenty-seven years old. Italian laborer, while at work at One-hundred-and-forty-third-st, and Evergreen-ave., taken to Manforty-third-st. and Evergreen-ave., taken to sain hattan Hospital; Annie Kelly, sixty-fve years sit of No. 209 West Twentieth-st., in front of No. 12 West Twenty-third-st., taken to New-York Hopital; at 5:40 o'clock, Lersen Present, sixty-threyears old, of No. 163 Henry-st., in front of No. 11 East Broadway, taken to Gouverneur Hospital at 5:25, Andrew Sterges, thirty-five years old, at Ocehundred-and-thirteenth-st. and Eighth-ave., take to Manhattan Hospital.

BLOCKS ON THE THIRD-AVE, ROAD. There were two blocks on the Third-ave. call road yesterday. The first occurred at 4:15 p. m. insted for about twenty minutes. A brake chain st tangled in the slot and wedged there. Travel he been resumed for an hour or so, when car No. 3 southbound around the curve at the Postons stopped suddenly. The grip apparatus caught in a fe and was so badly smashed that the car was shifted and hauled back to the power-house. In the meaning in the long line of cars that stretched up as a so as Bowery and Grand-st. After a delay of just thing minutes traffic was resumed.

WHY TAMMANY INDORSED BRYAN.

From The Staats-Zeitung. Tammany, it is said, has no money, and for the reason intends not to hold the usual ratification meeting. We do not believe it. The silver people are not suffering from want of money. On the contrary, they have it in superfluity, and in circumstances there will be a pretty sum for Taggrany. Otherwise the organization would not have indorsed Bryan.

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,